

This Notice of Final Cure Payment informs the holder of the claim of its obligation to file and serve a Response pursuant to F.R.P.B. 3002.1 (g). See instructions at paragraph (1).

Part 5: Instructions

1. Response to Notice of Final Cure Payment. Within 21 days after service of the *Notice of Final Cure Payment*, the holder of a claim secured by a security interest in the debtor's principal residence shall file and serve on the debtor, debtor's counsel and trustee, Local Form, *Statement In Response to Notice of Final Cure Payment*, indicating whether (1) it agrees that the debtor has paid in full the amount required to cure the default, and (2) the debtor is otherwise current on all payments consistent with § 1322(b)(5) of the Code. The Statement shall itemize any required cure or post-petition amounts, if any, that the holder contends remain unpaid as of the date of the statement.

2. Determination of Final Cure and Payment. On motion of the debtor or trustee filed within 21 days after service of the Statement given pursuant to paragraph (1) above, the court shall, after notice and hearing, determine whether the debtor has cured the default and paid all required pre and post-petition amounts.

3. Order Deeming Mortgage Current. If the holder of a claim fails to respond to the *Notice of Final Cure Payment*, the debtor may submit a proposed order deeming the mortgage current. The proposed order shall be served on the holder of the secured claim and the trustee. All parties served with such an order shall have 7 days to file and serve an objection. A hearing may be conducted on the objection at the Court's discretion.

4. Failure to Notify. In addition to the relief accorded pursuant to paragraph (3) above, if the holder of a claim fails to provide information required by paragraph (1) above, the court may, after notice and hearing, take either or both of the following actions:

i. preclude the holder from presenting the omitted information, in any form, as evidence in any contested matter or adversary proceeding in the case, unless the court determines that the failure was substantially justified or is harmless; or

ii. award other appropriate relief including reasonable expenses and attorney's fees caused by the failure.